immediately replied—sa d it had made inquiries in the proper quarter, and had ascertained that Judge White had not defeated the treaty referred to. The Southern Recorder, which originated the report, now comes out in explanation of its statement, and if we are not mistaken, assumes a new attitude in vindicating the course of Judge White in regard to the treaty, and in reiterating its statement, available.

assumes a new attude in vindicating the course of Judge White in regard to the treaty, and in reiterating its state-ment, says:

"Judge White (we are informed) did vote against what the Federal Union is disposed to call a treaty, (although we believe the President now does not.) made by unauthorised individuals, and which, from its very nature, must have been nugatory, whether the Senate had rathed it or not. And we add to our former statement the further remark, that we received our information in regard to Judge White's vote, from a member of the same Congress, a personal friend of Judge White, and who, if we are not mistaken, derived his information from Judge White himself. We can therefore have no doubt of the accuracy of our statement."

As from this statement of the Recorder, it appears that the information it has imparted of the Senate's secret session proceedings, has been obtained from a member of Congress "a personal friend of Judge White himself," and as the President is erroneously represented as not considering the arrangement entered into with the Cherokees, as such a treaty as should have been ratified by the Senate, we have felt it our duty to apply in the proper quarter for authentic information, and give below an extract from the President's Message communicating the treaty, and the resolution of Judge White upon which it was rejected.

"The delegation who have signed the mesent treaty

Government has not been very strict on the subject of the authority of the persons negotiating treaties on the part of the Indians. Sometimes it has been done by persons representing the tribe, and sometimes by individuals composing it. I am not aware that a case similar in its features to the present, has ever before required the action of the Government. But, independently of the considerations which so forcibly urge a settlement of this matter, no injustice can be done to the Indians by the ratification of this treaty. It is expressly provided, that it will not be binding upon them, till a majority has assented to its stipulations. When that is given, no one can justly deny its obligation.

sented to its stipulations. When that is given, no one can justly deny its obligation.

"The Cherokees East of the Mississippi occupy a portion of the territories of four States, viz. Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. The treaty provides, that the communities inhabiting those divisions shall each be considered as acting for themselves, independently of the others. We have frequently, in our intercourse with the Indians, treated with different portions of the same tribes as separate communities. Nor is there any injustice in this, as long as they are separated into divisions, without any very strong bond of union, ted into divisions, without any very strong bond of union,

is there any injustice in this, as long as they are separated into divisions, without any very strong bond of union, and frequently with different interests and views. By requiring the assent of the majority to any act which will bind them, we ensure the preservation of a principle which will afford adequate security to their rights.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

"Mr. White submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the instrument of writing communicated by the Message of the President on the 23d day of June, signed by John H. Eaton, as commissioner on behalf of the United States, and Andrew Ross and others on behalf of the Cherokees, and dated the 15th of June, 1834, it appearing from said message and other do-June, 1834, it appearing from said message and other do-cuments that said Ross and others were not authorized by the Cherokee nation to negotiate any treaty with the U.

States."

If this treaty had been ratified, the Indians would If this treaty had been ratified, the Indians would have promptly emigrated—would have been quietly settled in their new homes, amply provided for—and the Georgia difficulties with the Indian population forever terminated. The President is now compelled to renew his efforts to make a similar treaty, differing in no particular in point of authority from the rejected one, and varying but little in the amount of consideration.

JUDGE WHITE'S LETTER.

Kenyulus Sent 17, 1825

K SOXVILLE, Sept. 17, 1835.

DEAR Sin:—Absence from home for some weeks will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for my delay in answering your letter.

I wish it were in my power to make every one of my constituents fully near the sufficients of the second of the second

I wish it were in my power to make every one of my constituents fully acquainted with every word I have uttered, and with every act I have done, as a Senator, during my whole term of service. Although it might be discovered that I had said or done some things which were unwise, yet I feel a proud consciousness that nothing would be discovered which would not show an anxious desire to promote the public interest.

I most heartily approve the policy of the present Administration in removing the Indians settled within the States and Territories, to the Western side of the Mississippi, and there settling them be round the limits of any

States and Territories, to the Western side of the Mississippi, and there settling them beyond the limits of any State or organized Territory; and have given such aid as was in my power to effect that object.

During the session of 1829 and 1830, the plan was submitted to Congress, and after a most laborious examination and discussion, was sauctioned by that body. In that examination and discussion, was sauctioned by that body. In that examination and discussion it was my lot to take no. inconsiderable part, and at that day those with whom I was associated were pleased to think my exertions were of no inconsiderable value. Public apinion was then much divided; it has now settled down in an approval of the plan then adopted. Many treaties have been formed with the various tribes of Indiane, and numbers of them have been actually removed. Those residing East of the Mississippi, to wit, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminole Indians, were the hardest to convince that their interest would be promoted by a removal. All of these, except the Cherokees, by a removal. moted by a removal. All of these, except the Chero-kees, have at length become convinced, ceded their country, and have either actually removed or agreed to do so. The Cherokees yet remain, and parts of their country are in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. To each of these States, it is a matter of peculiar interest that their claim should be extinguished and these removed.

In repeated instances the United States have made treaties with the Cherokees from the year 1785 up to the year 1819, and solemnly bound themselves to guarantee to them the country where they now reside. As early as the year 1862, the United States made a compact with the State of Georgia, in which they bound themselves for a valuable consideration to extinguish the Indian title within her limits, so soon as it could be done on reasonable terms. On the one hand, Georgia has been pressing for a compliance with this stipulation; on the other, the Cherokees have been urging a compliance with the guarantee contained in the treaties. These inconsistent obligations have occasioned much embarassment. I have maintained the doctrine, that if another governments were concerned but the United States, they were bound

to make good their treaty stipulations, by securing to the Indians the enjoyment of the country guaranteed: but that Georgia was completely sovereign and independent within her acknowledged limits, except so far as she had expressly surrendered her sovereignty to the United States; that she never had granted the power to the Fuderal Government by treaty of otherwise to discuss Federal Government, by treaty or otherwise, to dispose of any portion of her territory; and therefore, these guartees to the Judians could not be complied with fically, but must be compensated by paying to the dudians the full value of their country, whenever the State chose to assert her rights within her own limits.

This subject I had occasion to discuss, at length, in the early part of the year 1830, and have unautained this doctrine, at all times and in all places, where it was apoken of in my presence, from that day to this.

On all occasions I have used every fair means in my power to produce a disposition on the part of the Indians

power to produce a disposition on the part of the Indians to sell out their staims, to the United States, and remove; and he who asserts to the contrary does himself great injustice, because he asserts that which is antrue. By those who have latterly been disposed to find fault, it has been alleged, that winter before last, the United States negotiated a treaty with the Cherokees, which, if

ratified by the Senate, would have put this question to rest, and that I was opposed to its ra It is true, at the time mentioned, Andrew Ross, James

Starr, and some others, came on to Washington, and there made what was called a treaty; and it is also true, that that instrument was submitted to the Senate for ra-tification, and that the whole committee, of which I was ber, reported against its ratification, on the ground that it was not a treaty.

A treaty is a contract or agreement between two or

Under these circumstances, I could find no principle or precedent which would justify me in calling that a treaty, which not only had not the ascent of the Indians, treaty, which not only had not the assent of the Indians, but was made against their express wishes; therefore, I held myself bound not to recommend its ratification. I sought information from the Secretary of War, and others, and could find no one man who could furnish me with either principle or precedent for a course different from that which I pursued. It will be recollected, that during a prior Administration, by some inadverteuce, a treaty had been made and ratified with the Creek Indiana, which, upon examination, was found to be without authority from the Indians; and what were the consequences A civil war, the principal Indian negotiators put to death and the treaty annulled by the President and Senate.

With a full knowledge of all this, I could not recommend the ratification of this instrument as a treaty, when in my best judgment it wanted the essential requisites to make it binding upon the parties.

It has also been objected to me, that during the same winter, I introduced and orged the Senate to adopt a resolution, requesting the President to negotiate with the State of Georgia for a portion of her territory for the Cherokees.

It is attuement, says:

"Judge Whate (we are informed) did vote against what the Federal Uman is disposed to call a treaty, (although we believe the President new does not.) made with the Federal Uman is disposed to call a treaty, (although we believe the President new does not.) made but morning the proper of the Committee on Indian Affairs, (although we believe the President new does not.) made had ratified it or we been imgatory, whicher the Senate had ratified it or we been imgatory, whicher the Senate ment the further of. And we add to our former statement of the further of the committee and the same Congress, a personal see, from a member of doubt of the accuracy of our statement."

As from this statement of the Recorder, it appears that the information it has imparted of the Senate's seem the of Congress was personal friend of Judge White himself. We can therefore have no doubt of the accuracy of our statement."

As from this statement of the Recorder, it appears that the information it has imparted of the Senate's seem to serie of Congress was personal friend of Judge White himself, who "derived his information it has imparted of the Senate's seem on Judge White himself, who "derived his information it has imparted of the Senate's seem to the Congress was seven a treaty as should have been ratified by the Senate, we have felt it our duty to apply in the proper quarter from the Fresident's Message communicating which it was a such a treaty as should have been ratified by the Senate, we have felt it our duty to apply in the proper quarter from the Fresident's Message communicating which it is a support to that the information, and give below and the resolution of Judge White upon which the series of the proper quarter from the Fresident's Message communicating which is president information, and give below and the resolution of Judge White upon which it is a support to that proper the present give below the proper quarter from the Fresident's Message communicating which is proper to the persons desirous o It is true, such a resolution was recommended by the

man no taut with that portion of the Senate who thought differently.

During the last session of Congress, there were two parties of Cherokees in Washington—one headed by John Ross, and supposed to represent the whole of the Cherokees; the other by Ridge, and said to represent a small portion only. Memorials from both these parties had been presented to the Senate, the first praying Congress to make good their treaty stipulations, and the last praying provision to be made for their removal West of the Mississippi. These memorials were referred to the committee of which I was chairman. Near the close of the session, I was informed by the Secretary of War, that the Executive had been negotiating with Ross and his party for the extinguishment of their title to the whole country now occupied by them, and that Ross had proposed to accept any sum which the Senate would say was reasonable, and therefore it was wished the Senate should give its advice as to the price.

The difficulty at once presented itself, what mode could be adopted to bring the subject before the Senate, so as to enable that body to express its opinion. I took the liberty of suggesting that the President ought to send a confidential message, asking the advice of the Senate, and then without doubt it would be given, as this had been the course pursued by President Washington and the Senate, prior to the treaty of 1791, with this same nation of Indians. The Secretary afterwards informed me, that he had conferred with the President, who declined sending any message asking advice from the Senate; and thus it appeared the negotiation must fall through, as at that the opportunity of settling amicably, a controversy which had occasioned much trouble, and otten serious apprehensions, should not be lost; and in reflecting upon the subject, a mode of bringing the matter before the Senate presented itself to my mind, which was satisfactory. I stated it to the committee, they concurred in it, we brought the case before the Senate, and it ended in the

presented itself to my mind, which was satisfactory. I stated it to the committee, they concurred in it, we brought the case before the Senate, and it ended in the adoption of a resolution which you have seen published. Any statement or suggestion which has been made, that, either publicly or privately, I have said or done any thing since being a member of the Senate, with a view in any respect to delay or defeat a treaty with the Cherokees, is entirely erroneous: my best exertions have, at all times, been used to effect that object; and when the resolution just alleded to was adopted, I felt that my task was finished, and that a treaty would be the immediate consequence. If it fails, the fault ought not to be placed to my account.

placed to my account.

You invite my attention to a resolution submitted by Col. Benton, the object of which is to expange from the Journals of the Senate, a resolution adopted the 25th When the resolution complained of was passed, it did

not meet my approbation, and my vote stands recorded against it. The question presented at the last assion was: Shall the Senate order it to be expunged from the Jour-

I then thought, and still think, such an order cannot

ected, and so are the procedents. This, I think, the Senate has no power to do.

The Constitution provides that each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings. The obnoxious resolution was a proceeding of the Senate. It further provides, that upon the application of one-fifth of the members, the cote upon any question shall be taken by year and nays. Each member is sworn to support the Constitution. It was intended the public should know from the re-

ords what had been done, and by whom. cords what had been done, and by whom.

If this record is expunged, why may not the whole record be expunged, as different parties predominate?

Each may expunge the doings of their opponents. If this resolution is expunged, how will it be known by whose votes it was adopted? What will prevent the expunging resolution from being itself expunged sometime hereafter? All this the Constitution intended to pre-

Vent.

But why should it be expunged? The answer must be, to remove the stigma unjustly fixed apon the President by adopting it. Now, this I wish to accomplish, and in a manner enexceptionable. Instead of ordering the resolution to be expunged, order it to be "rescinded, reversed, repealed and declased to be aull and void." This plan will effectually remove the stigma from the President, without running the risk of fixing one upon the Seuate itself. We ought to dojustice to the Chief Magistrate, but, at the same time, we should do justice to the public and to corselves.

public and to ourselves. If those who wish to use the word "expunge," do not intend the record shall be destroyed, but only to remove the stigma, why use the word? Why not use language to show what they mean? There can be no good reason. I was content to go as far as I consistently could; but to order the record to be expunged, was, as I thought, a plain violation of an important provision in the Constitution; therefore I could not agree to give it my vote. I endeavored to have the resolutions amended, as to conform to my views of correctness, and after the word "crypting," was struck out, by a site almost apparatus. erpunge, was struck out, by a rote almost unanimous, he subject was faid on the table, contrary to my wish,

You say, and say truly, that my vote upon the three illion appropriation, has been complained of by some. This three millions was an amendment made in the House the last night of the session, without any message from the President, or any estimate of any Department; it was made to a bill which had been passed by the House, and sent to the Senate in the ordinary co without any such provision. The Senate had amer without any such provision. The Senate had amended, by increasing some appropriations for fortifications; and when these amendments were sent to the House, for the first time this three million appropriation was thought of and inserted, and from the manner in which the amendment was worded, it was left discretionary with the President to expend the money, or not. He might expend it as he pleased, by increasing the Army, the Navy, or building fortifications. This I thought all wrong. It was throwing upon the President a responsibility belonging to Congress. If he expended the money, and there should be no war, he would be consured for waste. If he did not expend it, and there should be war, he would be consured for not putting the country in a state of defence. I believed if an appropriation were necessary, the President ought to have sent a message, saying how much was necessary, and for what purposes, and let the law be nessed accordingly. was necessary, and for what purposes, and let the law be

A treaty is a contract or agreement between theo or more nations or countries. To give it any validity, it must have the assent of both parties. This instrument, if ratified, was intended to bind the United States, on the one pert, and the Cherokee Indians on the other.

Andrew Ross and his party were not Chiefs of the nation; they did not pretend to represent the nation; they did not pretend to represent the nation, they were not authorised by the nation to make a treaty; nor did they pretend they had any such authority; and there was a protest signed, or pretended to be signed, by almost the schole nation, against any attempt of theirs to make a treaty.

Under these circumstances, I could find so principle or precedent which would instife not recommend as a principle of the results of the schole nation, against any attempt of theirs to make a treaty.

if I had walked to his room and asked. This may be true; but I have yet to learn that my constituents Lver wished that I should degrade them, or myself, by quitting my post, and going to ask the private wishes of the President, for the purpose of making them the rule of my public condect. If this money was thought necessary for the public service, no actionstory answer can be sary for the public service, no actions tory answer to the most in a why was it not applied for in the gives to the question, why was it not applied for in the regular mode? Why did the committee which had the French subject before them the whole session, delay mov-French subject before them the whole session, delay moving this appropriation until in the night of the very last day of the session? The truth is, I did not know who had proposed the amendment; I did not know whether the President did, or did not, wish it. I knew it had not been regularly applied for; thought it wrong, and that it would be unkind to throw on the Administration

You next refer to my course upon the bill to limit Ex-

You next refer to my course upon the bill to limit Executive power, and to reduce Executive patronage.

When this subject was before the Senate, I took occasion to state the reasons for my course so fully, as to render it unnecessary now to say much on that subject. It was a subject which had excited much interest while Mr. Adams was President of the United States. I formed the same opinions then which I expressed last winter. The subject was again before the Senate in 1830, and at that time my opinions were the same they had been in 1826, and yet are. I firmly believe they were the same principles entertained by Mr. Jefferson and by the political party to which I belonged. I not only believe they were the principles of the present Chief Magistrate, but thought one great object of the struggle to bring him into power wasto maintain, and to carry out by legislative enactments, and by his practice, these very principles.

I would have held myself dislonored as a man, and felt as if bringing disgrace upon the Republican party, and more especially upon the Chief Magistrate, if I had maintained one set of principles to acquire place and power, and then for the purpose of retaining them, attempted to practice upon another.

No matter who is the President of the United States. I firmly believe the Executive power ought to be limited within the narrowest limits compatible with an administration of the Government; otherwise all efficient agency of the people, in their own affairs, will soon be lost.

If the executive power and patronage be left as they now are, and we should ever have a popular Chief Magistrate willing, from any motive, to lend his influence, and to use his patronage for the purpose of designating and electing his successor, then will this tremendous power be felt; and if it does not end in the destruction of those rights secured to the people, and substituting in their place the will of one man, then shall I think the people of the United States a peculiar race, and more highly favored of Heaven than a

I was born under a King, but raised and educated in a I was born under a King, but raised and educated in a Republic. To secure to my posterity the same freedom for which our fathers toiled, it is essential that Executive power and patronage should be limited by law, otherwise the day may not be remote, when we will have in fact a monarchy, and it the more odious, because the deceptive form of a Republic may be continued. Lest you may not have seen it, I send you a copy of what I said on this subject last winter. The opinions then expressed remain unchanged, and until convinced of my error, I shall adhere to them in every situation in which I may hereafter be placed.

Here be placed.

In consequence of my course upon those different subects, it has been alleged that I have abandoned, or am
o abandon the Administration, and in future to act with

Why should I alone be singled out, and made the subject of such a charge? Upon each of these subjects, except the appropriation of the three millions, others, friends of the Administration, have thought with me, and voted with me; yet no such charge is made against them; and as to the vote upon the three millions, I think it one of the most correct I have ever given.

As to my quitting the Administration and joining the Opposition, the idea is fanciful. This can never happen, unless the Administration abandon the principles upon which the President came into power. I practise upon the maxim, "every thing for measures, nothing for men."

I can assign a satisfactory reason to my constituents.—
Their good opinion is every thing to me; many of them have known me through almost every grade of life, from a plough-hoy to a member of the Senate of the U States.
Their continued and unshaken confidence has stimulated and sustained me, when, otherwise, I must have sunk under severe affliction; and now I feel a proud consciousness, if any one of them asks, why I have done any particular act while in public employ, I can assign to him such reasons, as will show that if I am not a wise man, I am at least

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HU. L. WHITE. J. A. WHITESIDE, Esq.

EDERENGIN.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship England, Capt. Choisy, we have onder papers to Sept. 7th and Liverpool to the 5th, both

clusive.
The contest between the two Houses of Purliament, growing out of the Municipal Corporation Bill, was still pending, but with a fair prospect of a speedy adjustment. Parliament was expected to be prorogued in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or them does not be provided in the course of two or the provided in the prov

of two or three days.

The Cholera was raging in several of the principal The Chiefra was raging in several of the principal cities of Italy, Genoa, Florence, Leghorn and one or two others are mentioned. At Genoa, to the 25th August, there had been 1658 cases and 398 deaths. "Eight physicians of that city and the celebrated Pagarist" had been among its victims. The usual autunnal reviews of Austrian troops in Lombardy are not to take place this vest. in consequence of the presence of the scourge.

New York papers which have been brought the Philadelphia, are full of melancholy interest—an insurvection amongs the slaves in Savannah—the spread of the summary mode of punishment called "Lynch law"—(By the by, by Lynch law is meant hanging a person without trial)—(a laugh)—and the hanging of five gambers at Vicksburg without trial—acts of aggression on the part of the authorities of Michigan upon the inhabit-

Eight hundred and fifty had already died in the military hospitals, and the whole loss of the colony up to the 22d

parture from Dover for London, received the salute as

An order has been issued by the French Government.

withdrawing the authority previously granted for dismis-sing the soldiers of the classes of 1828 and 1829, as well as that allowing six months' leave of absence to Officers. This is said to be in consequence of some rather equivo-cal movements on the part of the Northern powers. Livearoot, Sept. 8.—Ministers and the House of Commons have amply justified the confidence reposed in them by the friends of effectual and temperate reform Government. Commons have amply justified the confidence reposed in them by the friends of effectual and temperate reform by the course which they have adopted with regard to the alterations made by the House of Lords in the Municipal Reform Bill. That great measure has been returned to the Upper House, after having been maturely considered by the representatives of the people, and it has gone back, if not quite as good a measure as it was, when first proposed, still one of the most valuable plans of improvement proposed or effected, in the present age in the institutions of the country. It has gone back the same in spirit as it came from Ministers, but so judiciously modified in all non-essential points, that the Lords have found it impossible to reject it, without inflicting at once an injury on the people and an insult on their own friends in the Lower House, who have wisely assented to the bill in its re-amended form; and especially on Sir Robert Peel, the ablest man of their party, who had done himself the highest honor by the frank and manly support which he has given to most of the leading principles of the measure. They have, indeed, made principles of the measure. They have, indeed, made gentleman being the only one from whom the slightest amendment, the Bill against Juries by a majority of 74 to 25, only three of its opponents, M. M. De Dreaux-Breze, Dobouchage and Monnier, having ventured to encounter the murmurs of their servile colleagues. 82 to 3 carried the Bill for granting pensions to the wounded and families of the siain, on the 28th; and 88 to 3 voted the 300,000 francs required for the expenses of the grand funeral and Te Deam, by which the Government so artifully favored the introduction of the French Bills. In the course of the sittings, which the Juries of the siain, on the 28th; and 88 to 3 voted the 300,000 francs required for the expenses of the grand funeral and Te Deam, by which the Covernment so artifully favored the introduction of the French Bills. In the course of the sittings, which the Juri wo alterations in the re-amended bill, both of considers ble importance, neither of them justifiable, and which it is doubtful whether Ministers and the House of Commons will or ought to assent to, but they have yielded much, and we, therefore, do not despair of an amicable

arrangement, or of a useful and popular measure.

The conduct of Lord John Russell and his colleagues The conduct of Lord John Russell and his colleagues in this affair is worthy of universal admiration. They have aucceeded in effecting what appeared almost an impossibility, namely, in preserving the most valuable parts of the bill, and the reconciling the more reasonable tories to the measure. The bill still secures the rate-payers of the towns affected by it the election of their municipal governors, still puts an end for ever to the exclusive system, still enables them to elect the members of the municipal body from the mass of the rate-payers, and still secures complete responsi-bility in the governors to the governed. Yet this bill went back to the Lords supported by Sir Robert Peel and Sir William Follett, and every rational Tory in the House of Commons, and the Lords were compelled either to pass it, or to insult their friends and ruin their

The two principles on which Ministers have acted. have been to retain every thing necessary to secure free and pure municipal government, and to sacrifice every thing not essential to that object. They have, it is true, made some considerable accrifices, and have even sur-rendered some points which their triends would very risides which will prevent the inhabitants of this and all other corporate towns choosing their own Governors and choosing them from the only class ever likely to reocive their suffrages—namely, those who are in tolerably easy circumstances, and able to afford the time necessary for discharging their duties with effect.

The most important points of the bill are the nature of the franchise—the composition of the Council—the qualification for the office of Councillor, and the frequency of elections. If the bill should pass in its re-amended form, the franchise will be vested in all inhabitants who have paid rates for three years—the Council will be composed of persons elected by the rate-payers, or chosen by the new Common Councils—all persons possessing property of the value of £1000 in large, and £500 in small towns, or paying rates on an assessment of £30 personaum in large, and £15 in small towns, will be eligible as Councillors and gone will be elected for constants. gible as Councillors, and none will be elected for more than six years, three-fourths of the Councillors being

cleated for not more than three.

The clause compelling the sale of the presentation of

a responsibility which Congress ought to bear; therefore the virtue of Corporations either of the old or the new voted against it, and the result has proved that my course regime. The sooner they are disposed of the better, es-

the virtue of Corporations either of the old or the new regime. The sooner they are disposed of the better, especially as this is the only method by which the feelings of Churchmen and Dissenters can be satisfied.

The two points which the Lords have refused to concede are the following:—First, they insist that boroughs with only 6000 inhabitants shall be divided into wards; of course, that the electors, being split into small fractions, may be corrupted, influenced and intimidated more casily; and, secondly, they insist that the borough Magistrates, who for centuries have been chosen by the corporate bodies, shall in future be appointed by the Crown, or in other words, by the Minister for the time being, the Common Councils not being allowed even to have the power of recommending the candidates for the office. Two more scandalous alterations never dishonoured the name of amendments than these. The Commons were to consider them last evening, and we have very strong doubts, indeed, whether they would or ought to agree to them.

The course which Ministers would recommend, and the House of Commons take last night, relative to the two points on which the Lords have refused to agree with the Commons, namely, the division of the smaller boroughs into wards, and the appointment of local magistrates, was quite uncertain, up to Saturday night. Both Ministers and the House strongly disapprove of the amendments, and it is not improbable that they will reject them, and demand a "Free Conference" with the Lords. Lord John Russell has written to all the friends of Government, begging them not to leave London until the points in dispute are arranged.

Loxnox, Saturday Evening, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the difficulties by which the progress of the Municipal Corporations Bill was impeded last night in the House of

Loxnos, Saturday Evening, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the difficulties by which the progress of the Municipal Corporations Bill was impeded last night in the House of Lords, no effect was produced on the funds, the general impression remaining the same as yesterday, after the spirit of mutual concession displayed on both sides, that all will be amicably adjusted, and the session of Parliament brought to a close by the middle of the week. The English funds have been perfectly steady at about 1-8 per cent. lower than yesterday, Consols leaving off at 90 1-2 to 5-8 for the account.

to 5-8 for the account.
Sin Robert Pret, at Tamworth.—A public dinner

Sin Robert Perl at Tamworth.—A public dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth on the fourth of September, on which occasion he of course made a speech. We quote the following extract:

"It might be said that I am cautiously avoiding to make any reference to America, but that I confine myself soles by to the countries of Europe. It might be said, and I know it will be contended, that the democratic principle has been successful in America. It will be said that under this Government the people enjoy civil and other rights almost to equality, and yet that country is able to delend itself from, and even to punish aggression from abroad. I shall be told, if I look to the States of America, I shall find an adoption of the popular principle has been successful there. Very well, I look to the States of South America, where the popular principle has been incorporated, and can I acknowledge that it has been successful in those State, when almost every newspaper that reaches me talks of insurrections among them:—

(itlear, hear.)—What has prevented the establishment of a regular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in those states if the form of a popular government in the government of the states of the government of the government of the government of the government of the and voted with me; yet no such charge is made against them; and as to the vote upon the three millions, I think it one of the most correct I have ever given.

As to my quitting the Administration and joining the Opposition, the idea is fanciful. This can never happen, unless the Administration abandon the principles upon which the President came into power. I practise upon the maxim, "every thing for measures, nothing for men."

After having been so long in the Senate, and so often recording my opinions upon the leading measures of the Administration, I must be destitute of common sense, as well as common honesty, were I now to practise upon political principles different from those heretofore avowed and practised upon.

You will perceive that in this letter I have touched upon one topic not embraced in yours; my reason for having done so is, that another letter from a friend, received after yours, requests information upon that subject; and as I intend answering both letters in one, have made this an answer to the inquiries in both.

Instead of complaining of the coarse censures which have been heaped upon me since the adjournment of Congress, I ought to be thankful that my enemies have not been able to point out any act for which I do not feel I can assign a satisfactory reason to my constituents.—

Their good opinion is every thing to me; many of them have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have known me through almost every grade of life, from have have have have here headed to have have have have here headed have have have have here headed have have have have

(Loud Cheers)
"Let it not be understood that from what I have said I

"Let it not be understood that from what I have said I bear any ill will towards the Americans. No! on the contrary, I wish them all possible success to themselves as well as to their government. Let them believe me when I say, that I would rather see them happy under their republican institutions, than see any form of government, even monarchy, to which I am so much attached, confirm the happiness of that people. Though we received accounts of the happiness of the people of the United States, I do not see that that is any reason why this country should adopt a republican form of Government. (Hear, hear.)—But I had happened to read a paper which I shall quote; it is an authority—I allude to an article which I read in it on the 25th of August, 1835. Mind, the paper I am about quoting from, is not a Conan article which I read in it on the 25th of August, 1835. Mind, the paper I am about quoting from, is not a Conservative journal, but one that strenuously esponses the cause of the present Government. I quote the extract, not that I have a wish to show the unhappiness of the people of the United States, but when I was told of the happiness of the people of that country, I was rather startled at the article in question, and it gave me much reason to doubt of the vaunted happiness of the inhabitants of the United States, when I find the following article insected in a journal that professes to be the organ of ticle inserted in a journal that professes to be the organ of the present Government:—"The news contained in the New York papers which have been brought over by the Philadelphia, are full of melancholy interest—an insur-rection amongst the slaves in Savannah—the spread of of the presence of the scourge.

the part of the authorities of Michigan upon the inhabitants of Toledo, Ohio—and the seizure at Livingston, Eight hundred and fifty had already died in the military hospitals, and the whole loss of the colony up to the 22d Aug. amounted to 1271.

One of the 23 prisoners who escaped from St. Pelagie, Delaguis by name, was re-taken in Paris August 31st.

A London paper of Sept. 3rd says, "The American Charge d'Ailirs' (Mr. Vail's) visit to Paris was on a diplomatic mission from his Government, there not being at present an American Envoy, since Mr. Livingston, dississippi, of two abolition preachers, and of seven negroes, who appeared to have been hanged in the streets the exasperated inhabitants with a small form of trial, scarcely constitute a bare catalogue of enormities which these papers contain." Gentlemen, this is the testimony of the New York Evening Post:—"The account which we publish in another column from an extract of the Toledo, Ohio—and the seizure at Livingston, Mississippi, of two abolition preachers, and of seven negroes, who appeared to have been hanged in the streets the exasperated inhabitants with a small form of trial, scarcely constitute a bare catalogue of enormities which these papers contain." Gentlemen, this is the testimony of the New York Evening Post:—"The account which we publish in another column from an extract of the Toledo, Ohio—and the seizure at Livingston, Mississippi, of two abolition preachers, and of seven negroes, who appeared to have been hanged in the streets the scarcely constitute a bare catalogue of enormities which these papers contain." Gentlemen, this is the testimony of the New York Evening Post:—"The account which we publish in another column from an extract of the Toledo, Ohio—and the seizure at Livingston, Mississippi, of two abolition preachers, and of seven negroes. tumultuous proceedings of an anarchical and fatal charac-ter in the West, and a servile war in the South, to say nothing of the factious and incendiary spirit which has lately broken out in various parts of our Atlantic border, the country doth in truth exhibit at present a spectacle the European nations, which we fear will be c upon in a way not calculated to recommend the example of a popular Government." Now, gentlemen, if you only bear in mind what has been the issue of similar reposed experiments, you will not very much indulge in a popular

gentleman being the only one from whom the slightest opposition can be expected. [The Committee reported on the 5th.]

London, Sept. 7 .- We have received, by express, the French papers of Saturday, and the Gazette de France

The King was still at the Tuileries, contrary to his usual custom at this season, and we regret to find that circumstance attributed to continued and even growing apprehensions of personal danger. One fact seems to excite attention and curiosity. M. Laffitte has been more than once to visit his Majesty. Of Fixeth: we hear little or nothing; but the enquiries into the origin of the plot of which he was agent, continued, and were supposeof which he was agent, continued, and were suppose ed to have some success. Pepin, the grocer, is said to have effected his escaped into Belgium, disguised as a Belgian Government courier. The opposition of Journalists to the law against the Press remains undiminish-I. The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Saturday receive and decide upon petitions;—the Chamber of cers to receive the report of the committee, to which the wagainst the Freas had been referred, and transact

it appears that the French Government has anticipatdesigns of the Court of the East. The project of arge loan, the augmentation of the troops in Austria cosia, and Russia, the mintary assemblages and re-ews, the gratuities granted to the Austrian officers th other incidents, at this time, when the difference Spain are still unsettled, account for the resolution are to by the French Government to recall all the furraghs granted to officers and soldiers, and to augment is army in case of need. Besides, the absolute Powers seem to fely upon the Tories in England gaining the victory, but the news from London will tend to damp their zeal."—Paris Constitutionnel.

SPAIN.
Lovoon, Sept. 5.—The Moniteur, on the authority of

letters from Saragossa of the 26th uit, confirms the in-telligence of the check which the Carlist expedition from telligence of the check which the Carlist expedition from Navarre into Arragon had experienced. It had reached Roda on the 24th, and was said to have suffered severely. In Arragon, a great deal of enthusiasm had displayed itself in favour of the cause of the Queen.—On the 20th, at Almarza, in the province of Soria, Merino had sustained a defrat, and left 300 muskets on the field of battle. Don Carlos had sent General Maroto towards Santander, and guerillas, on the Castile road, to support him. It was this which had produced the belief that a new attack on Bilboa was meditated.

Loydon, Sept. 7.—The French uspers of the fith are

The clause compelling the sale of the presentation of Corporation livings, appears to us to be one of the best in the bill. These livings have produced all menner of jobbing and favoritism, have covered the Corporations with obloquy—and hold out temptations too strong for

Pastor. Nothing of a decisive nature had lately taken place at the seat of civil war in Spain. The Pretender's movements have become very uncertain since the death of Zumalacarregui, and seem to be determined by no fixed plan. Neither is he able to keep together any numerous force. His troops seem to be at present divided into small corps, each acting under a separate chief, apparently without any concert. In Barcelona, according to accounts of the 27th, also referred to by the Moniteur, the attempts to excite the public mind was continued, but owing to the speedy repression of the lateriotous movement in Madrid, the Earcelonians had been kept back. The authorities were organizing forty companies of stationary National Guards for the service of the city. The Urban Militia, and the other troops, were destined for active service. The foreign legion, 4,000 strong, which came to Tarragona from Alguers had received orders to proceed to Lerida.

The private correspondence of the Constitutionnel from Bayonne gives an account of the first affair in which the British auxiliary legion has been engaged.—A division consisting of 4000 men, partly English volunteers, and partly Chapelgories, under Evans and El Pastor, had set out from St. Sebastian, in the direction of Eruani, and on the 23th ult had arrived in a place called Orumendi, where the Carists had intreached themselves in two buildings strongly fortified. These build.

kept back. The authorities were organizing forty conpanies of stationary National Guards for the service of the city. The Utban Militia, and the other troops, were destined for active service. The foreign legion, 4,000 strong, which came to Tarragona from Algers had received orders to proceed to Levida.

"I lament that the civil centest in the Northern group of the first affair in the province of the Constitutionne of the Brisish auxiliary legion of the first affair in which the Brisish auxiliary legion of the first affair in the which the Brisish auxiliary legion of the first affair in the stream, and El Patters, and partly Chapelggries, under Evans and El Patters, and on the 27th alt. It had arrived in a place alled Orumendi, where the Carlists had intrenched themselves in two buildings strongly fortified. These buildings were attacked, carried, and destroyed. One hundred and fifty of the enemy fell into the hands of the assume a great many more had been killed during thaving acted with grade and framess, but two of their officers having been wone and framess, but two of their officers having been wone and framess, but two of the conference of the strength of the division was marched against Moreno. Forced to aband don their position in the neighborhood of Ernani, the Carlists, before taking to flight, had treated the inhabit ants with the most proviling cruelty, and many of the militia, and of the Miguelets in particular, was proceeding with activity. The Captain General had a town requisins tranquil, and that the array and training of the militia, and of the Miguelets in particular, was proceeding with activity. The Captain General had a ready gone out against the Carlists with a battalion of militia and some troops of the line. The writer from the contraction of the militia, and of the Miguelets in

be applied to its legitimate objects—the first being to crush the Carlist insurrection, and not given to courtiers and griping financiers.

[From the Courier Francais, Sept. 3.]

Don Carlos and his army preserve up to this moment, the advantage which the power to act on the offensive confers on the belligerent. General Cordova, reduced to inaction, similar to that of Valdez, remains intrenched within his position, and dares not risk an engagement. On the other hand, the revolution is spreading and-assuming a regular form, extending from Catalonia to Andalusia. Cadiz and Carthagena have made movements against the monks, similar to those of Barcelona, Saragossa, Murcia, and Valencia. The people of Granada have driven the garrison out of the city.—Estramadura has likewise risen; a movement has even been effected in Corunna. A few districts of the provinces of La Mancha and Castile alone acknowledge the authority of the Queen. Can she procure from them resources to pay her army? The last accounts from Madrid announce that the Government funds are totally exhausted. Valencia has set a fatal example, which will have imitators. Instead of paying the Treasury, the Intendant of the province has placed the money he had received at the disposal of the Insurrectionary Junta. Deputies of the Cortes are every where at the head of the movement. Caballero, Las Navas, Roman, Simproni, and Palafox, have arrived at Saragossa, from whence they intend proceeding in different directions.—Count Almodovar, the President of the Chamber of Procuradores, directs the operations of the insurgents of Valencia. All the news and Proclamations that reach us from Spain confirm us in the opinion that a grand confirm of the confirm us in the opinion that a prand confirm of the confirm us in the opinion that proceeding is in progress of organization. All the profrom Spain confirm us in the opinion that a grand confirm us in the opinion that a grand confideracy is in progress of organization. All the provinces are now acting with an ensemble which must shortly bring about the triumph of the revolution."

SPAIN.

By the ship Empress, Capt. Hartshorn, which sailed from Malagon on the Sih ultima, we have received intelligent.

By the ship Empress, Capt. Hartshorn, which sailed from Malaga on the 8th ultimo, we have received intelligence from that city to the 7th.

The revolutionary spirit which caused the movements at Saragossa and Barcelona, in the latter end of the month of July, had spread with great rapidity to all the provinces situated on the Mediterranean—to Valencia, Alicant, Murcia, Carthagena, Grenada, Malaga, Cordova, Seville, and Jaen, and there seems every probability that ere this, it has reached the internal provinces of La Mancha, Estremadura, and the two Castiles, not excluding Madrid. The National Guard appears to have taken a prominent part in putting down the late order of things, and proclaiming, in its stead, the Constitution of excluding Madrid. The National Guard appears to have taken a prominent part in putting down the late order of things, and proclaiming, in its stead, the Constitution of 1812. At Malaga, the Governor appointed by the Queen placed himself at the head of the movement, and, supported by all the National Guard, and even by many regular troops of the garrison, met with little or no serious opposition. At the Convent of San Francisco, where a guard of soldiers was placed for its protection, a few citizens were killed by the troops, who, however, were soon overnowered.

were soon overpowered.

The people generally were highly excited. Ribands bearing the inscription Constitution o Muerte, were worn on their hats: their cry was, "the Constitution, the Constitutional Isabella II. and Liberty." Against the monks and friars their rage seems to have been particularly di-rected. In some places they were killed, in others driv-en away. The monasteries have all been closed, and some of them (the finest edifices in the Southern provinsome of them (the finest edifices in the Southern provin-ces.) reduced to ashes. All the civil and military officers appointed by the Queen, who refused to join the revolu-tionary party, were deprived of their stations, and these filled with Ultra Liberals. Some private letters say, that the revolution was brought about by the Constitutional-ists, with the view of preventing the accomplishment of a plan of Louis Phillippe, which was to affiance the el-dest son of Don Carlos to the young Queen, and place him on the throne, and thereby check the further pro-gress of liberal opinions, as well as put an end to the war in the Basque provinces.

gress of liberal opinions, as well as put an end to the war in the Basque provinces.

It is all very well to cry Isabella the Second; but under the Constitution of 1812 there is very little power indeed left to the sovereign, and how she or any other sovereign can govern a country divided as Spain is into two parties, professing and acting upon principles diametrically opposite, we cannot conceive.—N. V. Courier & Enquirer.

From Lisbon.—A letter by the brig Old Colony, from Lisbon, dated August 29th savs, "our Charge has pre-

Lisbon, dated August 29th says, "our Charge has pre-sented his credentials. I am in hopes he has full in-structions for a commercial treaty, as I am informed by a friend who has access to know that the young Queen is desirous to establish a commercial treaty with the United States. She signed articles of marriage last Saturday to the brother of Leopold."—N. Y. Ev. Post.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—By the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, we have later advices and papers up to Sept. 16th, inclusive. We have time to

The Municipal Corporation Bill has passed the Com-

The Municipal Corporation Bill has passed the Commons in its mutilated state from the Lords, and received the concurrence of the Lords and royal signature.

Lord John Russell, at a meeting of the reformers of parliament, discussed the amendments of the Lords,—the most objectionable of which were the cutting up of the small boroughs into wards, and taking from the town councils the right to present the names of individuals for the crown to make them into borough justices. The Tories had hoped these amendments would be rejected, and thus defeat the bill. Lord J. Russell promised that in the next session, ministers would introduce a that in the next session, ministers would introduce a general boundary act for all the boroughs, and that neither he nor his colleagues while in power would appoint any justices not recommended by the town councils. So the two most odious features of the Lord's amendments, received the "go by"—and on the principle that half a loaf is better than none, all the reformers united in a determination to pass the Bill at once. As it is, it cuts up completely all the power of the Tories in the Municipalities. It abolishes self-election in corporations—sweeps away all the present Aldermen—re-moves all the Tory justices—brings the expenditure of local and charitable funds under the controll of the town councils elected by the people—cuts off all exclusive privileges of trading or exemption from tolls—makes ju-rors chosen from all the inhabitants instead of freenon, and reduces taxation—appoints as recorders none but barristers of five years standing, instead of rich lords ignorant of the laws, &c. This has been a "Whig trap." The Whigs said to the lords, "mutilate it at your pertil and we will reject."—They did so—restored the bill, sent it back and reiterated "pass the whole or none."

The Lords frightened, cut off but the portions mentioned the whole was a sent to be a sent in the lords.

the Whigs snapped at the bill and it became a law. The plot of "Orange Lodges" in the army is more developed. It seems they are secretly sworn and armed, and their intention under their patron, the Duke of Comberland, was, it is believed, to make that man king and to exclude the princess Victoria,
The Duke of Cumberland has gone to the Continent,

and an order from the commander in chief, Lord Hill.

then prorogued. Thirty new Peers are created. All but one, peacemen.

Col. Evans has beat the Carlists in one engagement. The Courts of Sardinia and Portugal have quarrelled because Donna Maria refuses to marry Prince Carignano. The young Queen and her mother-in-law have also had a brush, but have been reconciled by M. Mendizabal, the Talleyrand of the Penissula. Intelligence from Constantinople to Aug. 10th, mentions the plague as making fearful ravages in that city,

lulfil the national engagements and to maintain inviolable the public faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism; and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law attachment to the Constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

Lord Denman, as speaker, then declared that Parlimment was prorogued to the 10th of November. The king left the house, and the commons retired from the bar.

In the House of Commons, the speaker went through the ceremony of reading a copy of the royal speech, and and shook hands with the members present; and the sea-

ion was brought to a close.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Our Cotton market has again become exceedingly depressed, and the prices of all descriptions have given way considerably. The better qualities of American are fully 1-8d to 1-4d per lb. lower, and the inferior, which are much pressed upon the market, are scarcely saleable at a reduction of 1-2d. Pernambuco and Maranham are dull, at a decline of 1-4d, and Bahia at 1-2d per lb. The business af the week amounts only to 11,520 bales, (of which speculators have taken 200 American, and shippers 1150 American and 50 Surat.) LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

15th.—We had scarcely any market for Cotton, to-day, consequently we are without change.

BEGGER'S EXCHANGE. AND LOTTERY OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Drawn Nos. of the Delaware State Lottery, Class No. 7.

Drew October 14, 1835.

11 15 44 30 72 38 1 36 43 22 59.

Ticket No. 15, 44, 75. One of the Grand Capitals together with several other snug prizes, were all sold and paid at sight by

BIGGER.

Another splendid Lottery.

\$40,000 and \$15,000 Capitals.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 8.

To be drawn November 18th, 1835.

75 Numbers—11 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS. Prize of \$40,000

5,000 500, 400, 300, &c.
Lowest Prize \$12.

Tickets only \$10, Halees 5, Quarters 2 50.

Orders for tickets in the above splendid Lottery, will meet the most prompt attention—Please address,

THO. B. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.,

48—w3w 500, 400, 300, &c.

THIRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND .- In pursuance of the provisions of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Richard G. Morris, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Louisa county, I shall, on the nineteenth day of November next, before the Court House door of Orange county, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, the tract of land in the said deed mentioned, lying in the county of Louisa, adjoining the lands of George Morris and others, and containing, by estimation, three hundred seven and a half acresit being the tract of land conveyed by G. Ballard and wife to the said Richard G. Morris.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Selling as trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.

LEWIS B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Oct. 20.

AND FOR SALE.—Being desirous to remove to the South, I offer my Tract of Land for sale, lying in the county of Alleghany, immediately on the Covington and Lexington turnpike road, 6 miles below Covington, in the little bend of Jackson's River—and containing near seven hundred acres, of which there are near two hundred acres cleared; and one hundred and ten of the latter portion first rate river bottom, and in a high state of improvement, being in clover for several years, for which it is well adapted There is a comfortable dwelling-house, also a good and new double Swisher barn, the under part of which is stone. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. Terms will be accommedating. JOHN ALLEN.

October 20. 48-31

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The sub-county of Chesterfield, eight miles above Richmond, and within a half mile of James River, containing 550 acres, within a half mile of James River, containing 550 acres, of about equal portions of cleared and wood land. This Farm has been so improved by careful management and the use of clover and plaster, that nearly the whole of it now produces clover kindly. About 20 acres are good creek meadow, a part of which is in herd's grass and produces fine crops. The wood has just been cleared away from 50 acres of good tobacco land, which may be brought into cultivation with resetting. may be brought into cultivation with very little labor.—
The wood land is valuable from its contignity to
the River, and the facility with which the wood can be
carried to Richmond. The wood is worth 80 cents
per cord as it stands on the land, and contracts for the per cord as it stands on the land, and contracts for the sale of several hundred cords at that price annually, can now be made. The improvements are nearly new, and sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of a family. The situation is healthy and the water fine. During my absence, applications may be addressed to my brother, Col. Peter F. Smith, of Manchester, (who is fully empowered to sell and convey the land,) or to my Manager, Mr. Thomas Cheatham, upon the premises, who will show the land to persons disposed to purchase it.

P. S.—I wish also to sell 86 acres of land, upon search.

P. S.—I wish also to sell S6 acres of land, upon most of which the wood is standing, lying within three and a half miles of Manchester, adjoining the lands of Mr. Green Hall, Mr. Fisher and others.

J. S.

\$200 REWARD.—Ran away from the sub-month of September, in Madison county, Va., in the month of September, 1833, a negro man, about 23 years old, yellow complected, with a heavy, dull look, and down and an order from the commander in chief, Lord Hill, threatens to expel every Orangeman from the army, and the Duke is a field marshal!

The real leader of the house has been O'Connell. His "rint" or "tribute" for this year \$67,500. Parliament has been prorogued.

The French Chambers voted a reduction in the army—but the Ministers have prohibited any retrenchments. The Bill sgainst the Fress has passed the Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 101 to 20. The Chambers were then prorogued. Thirty new Peers are created. All but one, peacemen.

Ang. 25.

Oil, yellow complected, with a heavy, dull look, and down cast when spoken to; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy, well set fellow—calls himsel Wm. Sairn. I purchased said negro from Wm. Bell, of Culpeper county. Va. He was raised by a gentleman of King George county, Va., by the name of Smith. Any person taking up said negro, and confining him in some jail, so that I see him, or delivering him to Homphrey Taylor, of Madison county, Va., or giving me information of the same, at Mesopotamia, Green county, Alabama, shall receive the above reward.

ANA WHITE.

Aug. 25. Aug. 25.

NOTICE.—We shall renew our petition, and lay it before the next Virginia Legislature, praying for the formation of a new County, by taking off the lower end of Caroline and the upper ends of King & Queen and Essex.

MANY CITIZENS

Of the aforesaid Counties. September 18.